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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT HOME
OUR OFFICES
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
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PRESS,
With which is incorporated the
CHINA & OVERSEAS TRADE REPORT
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 16,354. 號四十五百三十六萬一第一日九十月八年二號 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1910. 四萬四 號二全月九十一百九十一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

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[a34]

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[a472]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 3/5 lbs. net
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General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908.

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LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 1 hour.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

[a76]



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" ★★ \$28.25

" ★ \$25.00

IMPERIAL WHISKY \$19.75

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WHISKY, do SPECIAL, RED \$24.50

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BLEND" \$16.25

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PORT WINE, DOURO \$18.00

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SHERRY, AMOROSO \$24.75

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WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD? by G. K. CHESTERTON.

[a27] *

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The Forty-five Guardsmen, by Alex. Dumas ... 80

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[a28]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1910.

The general public have come to regard the sudden collapse of a building involving, it may be, loss of life, as no very extraordinary thing in Hongkong. The files of the Daily Press contain dozens of such cases, but until a month ago there had been no serious case of the kind in the Colony for over two years. Now we get four cases within a month. Firstly there was the collapse of a three-storeyed building in Shelley Street on August 19th, luckily without loss of life; next, on September 4th, two houses in Jervois Street fell, resulting in the loss of seven lives; then, on the 13th inst., we had the collapse of a dwelling-house in Lyndhurst Terrace from which the occupiers just managed to escape with their lives; and finally on the 18th inst. three buildings in Morrison Street collapsed, causing the death of at least twelve persons and injuries to as many others, who happily were extricated from the debris alive.

When we have these occurrences coming with such alarming frequency, it is inevitable that a general sense of insecurity approaching panic should be created in the minds of the occupiers of this class of property, and it follows that it is

the obvious duty of the Government to do all in its power to allay public apprehension on the subject. But the question is: How can this be done? From the evidence of a building inspector in the service of the Government given at a Coroner's inquest this week we learn that it is part of his duty "to inspect buildings to see whether they are safe or not," but there are, we believe, only two or three building inspectors in the service of the Public Works Department, and we are not therefore surprised to read that their attention is confined to "buildings which are suspected to be unsound." At the Coroner's inquest, which concerned the Jervois Street collapse, the building inspector said he had had no reason previous to the collapse to doubt the stability of the house, but he saw after the collapse that the party walls were bad. He had not inspected the house recently; indeed it does not appear from the report that the house had ever been inspected since the day it was certified as fit for occupation. There seems to be no systematic inspection of the whole of the buildings of the Colony, nor can there be, we presume, with the present number of building inspectors. Yet the Government is aware that hundreds of houses in the Colony are Jerry-built. A couple of years ago the Building Authority, in consequence of the inferiority of the mortar in common use, commenced a regular crusade against the Chinese contractors. For a time builders were being haled before the Magistrates every week and mulcted in heavy penalties; but for a year or more we have not heard of a single case of the kind. Whether the crusade had the desired result or whether the Building Authority grew weary of the effort to improve the quality of mortar in use in the Colony we do not know. This we do know: that every building which has collapsed in Hongkong has collapsed because the so-called mortar had perished, and there is unfortunately only too much reason to fear that there are scores of houses in the Colony very nearly as unstable as those which have tumbled down like houses of cards within the past month. That, at least, is the general impression created by these disasters, and the circumstances therefore would seem to call for a thorough inspection of buildings in the Colony—a very big undertaking if it is true, and an expensive one if all party walls have to be bared before the stability of a building can be ascertained. A serious responsibility, however, rests upon the Government, and with four cases before it of the collapse of buildings in the space of a single month, involving the loss of twenty lives, we cannot for a moment suppose that it can be indifferent to the crying need of increased vigilance in the inspection of buildings in the Colony. It may be hoped that some reassuring announcement in regard to this matter may be made at an early meeting of the Legislative Council.

The Rev. C. H. Hickling, Minister of Union Church, returned to the Colony yesterday after a holiday visit to the Coast ports.

Miss M. S. Hoy, the manageress of Wyndham Hotel, reports to the police that someone entered a bedroom and stole \$6.50 belonging to two boarders.

The Bishop of Victoria asks us to state that he will be away from the Colony until October 1st, and that in the meantime Archdeacon Barnett of St. Bonham Road, West Point, has authority to attend to urgent business for him.

A new composite steam launch for the U.S. Navy Department at Manila was launched at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock yesterday and named the *Bauau* by Mrs. G. F. Anderson, wife of the U.S. Consul-General in Hongkong.

The annual aquætic sports of the Victoria Recreation Club start in the Club bath at 5 p.m. to-day, when some interesting sport will doubtless be witnessed. The sports will be continued to-morrow, and will conclude on Saturday afternoon.

The search for the dead among the débris at the scene of the collapse in Morrison Street on Saturday night resulted in two bodies being brought out yesterday morning, bringing the death toll up to twelve. It is expected that the work of clearing the débris will be completed to-day.

Mr. A. F. Churchill, of Colombo, who has accepted the post of Assistant Director of the Hongkong Public Works Department, is described in a Ceylon paper as the Chief Assistant Engineer of the Colombo Drainage Works. Mr. Churchill, though only 34 years old, has had fourteen years' service in Ceylon.

BEDFORD RELIEF FUND.

Owing to the large numbers wishing to attend the entertainment in aid of the wives and families of those who lost their lives in the Bedford disaster, the entertainment will take place on Saturday, October 15th, and Monday, October 17th.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, September 21st.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.
BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PROGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

ARMED ROBBERY CHARGE ADJOURNED.

The Attorney-General referred to the case in which Li Yee stands charged with armed robbery. He informed his Lordship that the woman who was prosecutrix was very ill indeed, and it was quite impossible for her to attend the present Sessions. In those circumstances he asked his Lordship to allow the case to stand over until next sessions, and to respite the case in the ordinary way.

The case was adjourned as requested.

THE LAMMA ISLAND MURDER.

Leung Shing was indicted on a charge of committing murder near Lamma Island on June 25th.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C.), instructed by Mr. H. L. Darnell, junr., from the office of the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Crown, and the accused was represented by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Christopher Wilson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings).

Mr. Alabaster stated that before the prisoner pleaded he wished to move that the indictment should be quashed on two grounds. The first was that it was not alleged in the indictment that this crime took place in the waters of the Colony, but merely that it took place near a place which was in the waters of the Colony.

His Lordship—Lamma Island is part of the Colony, therefore the construction is that the murder took place in a place in the waters of the Colony. Hongkong is Hongkong, and all the islands are part of it.

Mr. Alabaster said his other point was a misnomer. The prisoner had been indicted under a wrong name. It was a pure accident, and he was sure the Crown would admit that it was a wrong name, because they had actually gone to the length of calling a witness to prove that the prisoner's name was not Leung Shing. Accidentally they had indicted him in his wife's name.

The Attorney-General—He was committed under the name of Leung Shing, which I assume is the name that he gave at the time. But, as a matter of fact, I was going to ask permission to add as an *alias* the name Cheung Kung Hoi. I indicted him by the name by which he was committed.

His Lordship—You could not very well do that.

The Attorney-General—at the same time I would ask your Lordship's permission to add the *alias*.

His Lordship—That will hardly meet the objection.

Mr. Alabaster—My objection is that he is indicted under a wrong name. He only made his mark at the Police Court, so there is no evidence that he gave that name.

His Lordship—You are rather fast with this objection: that he has just answered to the name of Leung Shing.

Mr. Alabaster—He has been told to answer to it.

His Lordship—if he has given that name all the way through?

Mr. Alabaster—He has not.

The Attorney-General—I am told that he did.

His Lordship—that can only come out during the trial.

Mr. Alabaster—All the witnesses called him by the name of Cheung Kung Hoi.

His Lordship—The Attorney-General applies to amend the indictment by adding the name Cheung Kung Hoi. I cannot object to that.

Mr. Alabaster—That does not help him, because the prisoner is still indicted under a wrong name.

The Attorney-General—This is all premature. I can prove that the accused gave the name of Leung Shing to the police.

His Lordship—I cannot do anything now. I will reserve the point and you can deal with it afterwards. I will note your objection and allow the Attorney-General to amend.

A plea of not guilty was entered on behalf of the prisoner, and the following jurors were empanelled—D. A. Parves (foreman), M. A. Razack, B. N. W. Nikols, W. H. T. King, W. Waterhouse, H. S. Kennett and R. Galluzzi.

The Attorney-General, in opening, informed the Court and jury that this was a charge of murdering a woman by drowning her in the waters of the Colony near Lamma Island on 25th June last. The motive of the crime appeared to be a very curious one. There was nothing alleged or suggested against the woman who was murdered, but it was supposed that she was killed because she had previously witnessed the murder of her husband and might give evidence against the murderer. The husband of the deceased woman had been in the habit of praying for people when asked to do so. He had been in the habit of complying the duties of a fisherman with those of a priest. On June 25th the accused asked the fisherman if he would pray for his son, who was ill. The latter agreed to do so, and the prayers of the fisherman appeared to have been efficacious, as the son seemed to have recovered. Apparently this was by no means the first occasion in which this fisherman was asked to intervene with such powers as the Chinese divinity may possess, because on a previous occasion he had prayed for the accused's daughter-in-law, and she died. He also prayed for another son, and that son also died. These previous supplications took place some time before. On the day of the murder the boat of the murdered woman and her husband was moored next to that of the prisoner, and with two other boats. The men on these two other boats, together with the prisoner,

boarded the boat occupied by the deceased woman and her husband. The husband, Cheung Hoi, was engaged to pray on behalf of son and daughter of the prisoner, and while he was doing this he was struck violently on the head by one of the three men, and afterwards assaulted with choppers. He was left in his own boat for dead, and his wife was transferred to the prisoner's boat. The prisoner lay in his own boat pretending to be absolutely unconscious. He saw his wife taken by the legs and amputated by one or other of the three men and heard one of the men call out to throw her overboard. This was done, and then he heard one of the men say, "She will not sink." Another said, "Sink her by pressing her down with a bamboo pole." Then he saw her pushed under the water with a bamboo pole. All this happened between Lamma Island and Stanley. When the woman was drowned the three men returned to the fisherman's boat. Believing that he was dead they placed some joss papers over his supposed dead body, got some kerosene and set fire to the boat. The craft was then adrift, and its occupant was left to the mercy of the flames. Fortunately for the administration of justice, the occupant was not dead, and the joss papers did not appear to take the particular effect they were intended to do. When the three men were out of sight the fisherman managed to extinguish the flames by putting water over them, and after drifting about during the night he was rescued by another native craft, landed in Tytan Bay next day, and reported the matter to the police. The body of his wife was washed ashore near Stanley and was buried straight away owing to its decomposed condition.

On July 3rd the prisoner applied to the police near Junk Bay for a new license for his boat, which had formerly been registered at Aberdeen. The evidence rested mainly on the story of the deceased's husband, and it was a most gruesome story from beginning to end. Having regard to the other evidence, the Attorney-General submitted that the jury would in all probability credit this man's story. There was no direct corroboration of it, but there would be direct corroboration of the details, and that, coupled with the subsequent action of the prisoner, he submitted, should be sufficient to justify the jury in convicting him. Evidence was opened and the hearing adjourned.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Yesterday morning at half-past ten Rear-Admiral Hubbard, commander in chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, made an official landing at Blake Pier. A large number of interested spectators were present at Blake Pier, and here also a guard of honour furnished by the Buffs, accompanied by the regimental band, was drawn up. The Admiral's departure from the flagship was the signal for a salute from the shore battery, and when he stepped ashore the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" and the guard came to the salute. After he had inspected the guard of honour, Admiral Hubbard, who was accompanied by his flag lieutenant and secretary, as well as the commanders of the three cruisers, entered a chair and proceeded to Government House to call on His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government. Later in the day His Excellency returned the call.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

The seventh annual report of the Cricket League says:—There were again nine Clubs entered for the Shield Competition, viz.:—Hongkong Cricket Club 'A', Telegraph & Dowdells, The Buffs, R.G.A., Civil Service H.K. Police, Kowloon and Craigengower. The Shield was won by the Hongkong Cricket Club, with a percentage of 81.81 for 14 matches played, of which 10 were won, 3 drawn and one lost. This is the second occasion on which the Hongkong Cricket Club has captured the Shield.

By the amendment of Rule 9, each Club entering the Competition can please itself as to how many matches it arranges, so long as it plays at least one match (instead of two as hitherto), with every other Club similarly entered.

The subject of forming a Junior League was thoroughly discussed but was found to be impracticable owing to the paucity of playing ground in the Colony.

The accounts show a credit balance of \$25.04.

THE CRICKET CLUB CONCERT.

Following is the corrected programme of the concert:—

Part 1.

Selection "...Cavallerie Rusticana" ... Mascagni. The Band of "The Buffs."

Tenor Solo..... Selected Mr. P. W. Goldring

Violin Solo..... "Adoration" Borowski. Mrs. R. C. Edwards

Soprano Solo "Cupid at the ferry" Ed. German. Mrs. Frank Maitland

Humorous Song..... Selected Private Collier, "The Buffs"

Selection "The Gondoliers" Sullivan. The Band of "The Buffs"

Part 2.

Selection "The Dollar Princess" Fall, "The Band of "The Buffs."

Sword Display Corp. F. Burgess, E. G. A. (King's Medallist)

Tenor Solo "... B hold 'tis night" Bohr. Mr. Geo. P. Lummett

Contralto Solo "Kathleen Mavourneen" Crouch. Mrs. A. G. Gordon

Humorous Song..... Selected Mr. E. Sutherland

Selection "Faust" Gounod. The Band of "The Buffs"

TELEGRAMS.

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FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO".

ANOTHER RAILWAY LOAN.

PEKING, September 21st.

The Government has arranged with a foreign syndicate for a loan of eight millions (sterling?) for the construction of a railway from Szechuan into Tibet.

The profits of the Peking-Hankow railway are assigned as security.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

PEKING, September 21st.

The Waiwupu has asked the Prince Regent to raise a domestic loan for the purpose of paying the indemnities due to Foreign Powers on account of the Boxer rebellion.

His Imperial Highness commanded the Waiwupu to consult the other Ministries concerned, and also the Viceroys and Governors of the Province.

[RESUME'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS".]

THE ALLEGED GERMAN SPY.

LONDON, September 21st.

The case against the German subaltern, named Helm, accused of espionage at Portsmouth, was resumed yesterday and the Bench decided that a prima facie case had been made out.

The hearing was adjourned until the 28th inst., and bail was refused.

THE TURCO-ROUMANIAN SECRET CONVENTION.

BRITISH OPINION.

LONDON, September 21st.

The Turco-Romanian Secret Convention is the theme of the newspapers, which accept it as a fact and comment cautiously in the absence of particulars.

While a section deplores the wane of British influence in Turkey and attacks British diplomacy in connection with the question, the majority consider the Convention an excellent thing, since it will tend to secure the peace of the Balkans and avert the danger of an explosion between the hotheads of Sofia and Athens.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

[FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.]

ACTION AGAINST "BUCKET SHOPS."

London, September 3rd.

As the result of numerous complaints by the public, the City Police have obtained process against keepers of alleged bucket-shops. Summons have been issued.

BATTERSEA RADICALS AND JOHN BURNS.

London, September 3rd.

The Battersea Radical Association have decided to terminate their engagement with their Registration Agent, considering that Mr. John Burns, now that his salary has been raised, ought to contribute more to the cost of the registration work. They declare that "John must toe the line or seek a seat elsewhere."

OBITUARY.

London, September 3rd.

The death has occurred suddenly from meningitis of the Scottish Rugby international footballer, A. W. Walter.

The death is announced of ex-Baliss Alexander Sinclair, one of the proprietors of the Glasgow Herald.

RUSSIA AND MONTENEGRO.

London, September 4th.

Reuter telegraphs from Cetinje that the Grand Duke Nicholas has presented the King with the baton of a Field Marshal of the Russian Army.

The King expressed his thanks to the Tsar for the distinction.

The foundation-stone of a cathedral, which the Tsar will build to commemorate the King's Jubilee, was then laid.

The King, in a speech, extolled the might of Russia and of her rulers, who had always been the protectors of Montenegro.

Subsequently there were extraordinary demonstrations of enthusiasm for Russia and the Tsar.

BRITISH STEAMER BURNS AND FOUNDERS.

London, September 4th.

Boston telegrams state that the liner Devonian has sent a wireless message that the British steamer West Point, bound from Glasgow for Charleston, caught fire and foundered at sea.

The Devonian rescued sixteen of the crew. A boat with eighteen is missing.

LATER.

London, September 5th.

In an interview at Liverpool the captain of the lost steamer West Point said that they were six days in the lifeboat! It rained incessantly, and they suffered from cramp and want of sleep. The reason by the Devonian was most difficult as a tempest was raging.

TURKEY'S NEWLY-ACQUIRED OLD CRUISERS.

London, September 5th.

The two battleships purchased from Germany have arrived at Constantinople, and were transferred with considerable ceremony.

FRESH ENQUIRY ORDERED IN AMERICA.

London, September 5th.

President Taft has appointed a Commission to investigate the question of giving the Interstate Commerce Commission control of future issues of railway securities. The Commission is studying the methods employed abroad.

ASBESTIC PREPARATION.

London, September 5th.

Dr. Ehrlick's arsenical preparation, named "E6G," which is engrossing the medical world, has been applied to tropical diseases. Experiments point to the efficacy of the preparation in malaria, sleeping sickness, and recurrent fever. Dr. Borden, of the Congo, believes it will now be possible to combat sleeping sickness.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL DISCOVERY.

London, September 5th.

At the meeting of the British Association Dr. Russell and Hutchinson announced the discovery of a micro-organism which destroys the bacteria essential to the soil for fertility. The experimenters had discovered that heating, or an antiseptic, treatment killed the numerous organisms which were devouring the fertilising bacteria. These treatments thus enormously increased the fertility of the soil, and, working along these lines, they discovered the actual micro-organism.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE FORCES.

London, September 6th.

An Army Order has been issued defining the duties of the Inspector-General of the Forces. Henceforth these will be limited to the United Kingdom, functions overseas being transferred to the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.

THE GREAT LANCASHIRE INDUSTRY.

London, September 6th.

In a paper read before the British Association, Mr. Howard Reed, of Manchester, said that, if cotton-growing within the empire was not abundantly successful within a few years, the Lancashire industry would completely perish.

The expansion of production in Egypt and India was not adequate to meet the increasing demands of the world. Financial aid was urgently needed. He mentioned the possibility of a chartered company being formed with a capital of £5,000,000, and urged that the State should guarantee interest.

COMING LABOUR STRUGGLE IN WALES.

London, September 6th.

In connection with a growing unrest among the colliers in Wales, where thirty thousand have tendered notices, the miners' agent, speaking at Hesket, said that if anyone imagined that the five years' agreement recently concluded in the South Wales coalfields would endure five years he did not know the temper of the men. They were on the eve of one of the biggest industrial upheavals of the age, but it was important that the men should not anticipate the plans of their leaders.

MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE.

London, September 7th.

The late Mr. Charles Butler, of Hatfield, a great collector of pictures by old masters, left estate valued at £1,148,356.

NOTOR RELIABILITY TRIALS FOR 1911.

London, September 7th.

Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived in London on a motor tour and to organise the International Trophy contest. The latter will consist of International Motor Reliability Trials to be contested next year in Germany and in Great Britain, who will each be represented by fifty amateurs. The trophy will be given by Prince Henry.

THE ST. LEGER.

London, September 7th.
Eleven ran in the St. Leger. Time: 3 minutes, 4 seconds.

Swynford won by a head, with a length and half between Bronzing and Lemberg.

William Cope and Nankene made most of the running, but Swynford came to the front on entering the straight. Wolfe Land was fourth. King of the Waves was ridden by A. Templeman. William Cope by Trig, and Nankene by McDermott. Merry Jack did not start.

The order of finishing of the unplaced horses was as follows:—Wolfe Land, Winkipop, Rose-drop, Marajar, William Cope, Kisiai Pan, King of the Waves and Nankene.

PURE METALLIC RADIUM.

London, September 7th.

Paris telegrams report that Madame Curie announces that, in collaboration with Monsieur de Bierville, she has succeeded in obtaining pure metallic radium. Hitherto only salts of that metal have been obtainable. The new substance has the appearance of white metal, oxidises rapidly on exposure to the air, adheres firmly to iron, burns paper, and quickly decomposes water.

CHOLERA IN VIENNA.

London, September 8th.

It is officially stated in Vienna that three cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred, one proving fatal.

AN ANCIENT CEREMONY REVIVED.

London, September 8th.

It is officially stated that the King has acceded to the wish of the Welsh people that the ancient custom of the investiture of the Prince of Wales shall be revived.

The ceremony occurs at Carnarvon Castle in July.

THE SUTOR COURT-MARTIAL.

London, September 9th.

General Altham, cross-examined by Lieut. Sutor for three hours, admitted that a medical opinion had been obtained as to Sutor's sanity, as the result of a confidential report by an officer.

Lieut. Sutor calls Mr. Haldane to-day.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW FEDERAL CAPITAL.

London, September 9th.

Reuter's Melbourne correspondent telegraphs that after an all-night debate, in which there was much obstruction, the House of Representatives passed, by 30 votes to 11, credits of £5,000 for work in connection with the new Federal capital, including a military college.

MR. GRAHAME WHITE IN AMERICA.

London, September 8th.

Mr. Grahame White has made a magnificent double flight from Cambridge to Boston. He first circled round Boston harbour and then flew over the city, circling round the State House. He wins a prize of 10,000 dollars.

CHINESE FAN MAKING.

London, September 9th.

The industry of fan making was started in Southern China centuries ago, in the village of Pengzhou, near Swatow. It was formerly confined to women in various households, but for many years past every family in the village has been devoted to the work, all the members of the family being occupied in the manufacture. In the city of Chaochow in itself the fan industry is also large, but the Pengzhou district abounds in a particular kind of bamboo especially suitable for the ribs and handle, and to this fact is the large output of the latter place attributed.

Only, the open fan is manufactured in the district. For the frame the split bamboo is repeatedly riveted until each piece is sufficiently slender and flexible. These thread-like pieces of bamboo are arranged in a row, attached to each other by a thread passed crosswise through the middle. This thread is fastened to a semi-circular strip of bamboo giving the fan its shape. The ribs are then slightly heated and bent at the ends. The fan has now the peculiar and characteristic shell-like shape at the top. Very fine silk gauze is then pasted on the face, and a kind of tissue-like paper on the back. After the handle is attached, the border of the fan is black varnished and gauze is coated with a chalk and water mixture. The handles are made of bamboo, various kinds of wood, bone, and ivory. The hand-painting on the fans is cleverly done, in some instances it is quite a work of art. The more costly fans retail for threepence and the better grades for four shillings up to sixteen shillings.—Journal of the Royal Society of Arts.

THE MILLIONAIRE.

London, September 6th.

A millionaire, after all, is merely a man with a large balance at his bank. He might, and often does, live for fifty years and escape notice. Sometimes you may know him by a grave shabbiness of demeanour. Or he may baffle you by the exquisite plainness of his attire. He may be arrogant or amiable, lavish or parsimonious. In brief, millionaires are good and bad, like poor men. Some of them are born, some are made. The best of them, whose instincts are fugal, and who have in England at any rate given themselves to the service of their country, for many centuries, are acclaimed by unknowning Radicals as the enemies of mankind. The rest depend upon monopolies. Some of them, by inventing an object of common usefulness, and by the wise distribution of this object, profit the community while they enrich themselves. Others, by converting the necessities of life—such as oil, corn, and ice—into infamous monopolies, purchase their wealth at the cost of other men's hunger and thirst. It seems idle, therefore, to speak of millionaires as though they belonged all of them to a distinct nobility. Each one must be judged by his works. His wealth, if it be ill gotten, is a crime. No money-bags are heavy enough to confer distinction where there are no graces of mind and heart.

The millionaires of America have made the world rich with their benefactions. The free libraries that they have built baffle an unwilling reader are insufficient for salvation. There is too often a suspicion that the gift, carelessly lavished on a reluctant people, is in reality hush-money forced upon providence.—From "Musings with a Shovel Method," in Blackwood.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued

SUGAR TRADE IN HONGKONG.

Mr. Stuart Fuller, late American Vice-Consul-General in Hongkong, recently reported on the sugar trade in the following terms:—The sugar merchants of Hongkong have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the operations of the sugar market during 1909. The market remained firm throughout the year, and a rich harvest of profit was reaped by most of the operators. From all sources the amount of raw sugar imported is calculated, in round figures, at well over 2,500,000 piculs (picul=1334 pounds), valued roughly at 25,000,000 dollars. Of the two great sugar refineries in Hongkong, Butterfield & Sprague's establishment (Taikoo refinery) at Quarry Bay, has been in full swing with daily motto averaging 300 long tons, while Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s China Sugar Refinery has been taxed to its utmost output of about 250 tons, and it is expected that their supernumerary sugar house at Bowrington, which has been closed down for some three years, will soon be in working order again, bringing the output of refined sugar by this company up to a possible 300 long tons.

The most important feature in the sugar trade of 1909 has been the passing of the Payne tariff bill in the United States. This led to the stopping of the supply of sugar from the Philippines, for whom the new law came into force. American speculators put up all the available stocks in the islands at high prices, and so far as future crops are concerned they will likely find a similar destination, so that China must rely upon Java more than ever for her raw sugar supply. It is worthy of note that before the passage of the Payne bill Hongkong imported about 500,000 piculs of raw sugar annually from the Philippine Islands, but no anxiety is felt in business circles about the ability of the Dutch possessions to supply the deficiency. In a review of the sugar market, beet sugar has no place, as the growers of this product cannot compete with Far Eastern cane sugar, and the crops from Germany, Austria, and Russia find a more or less lucrative market in Europe and America. The quality of the sugar imported from Java is of Nos. 13 and 14 Dutch standard, and the average price is 8.50 dollars per picul. Of the estimated 2,500,000 piculs of raw sugar imported into the colony, about 2,000,000 piculs were absorbed by the two local refineries, while the remainder was re-exported to the north and the rest was melted down locally for the fruit and ginger preserve trade.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

SHIPS TO BE GLASS-BOTTOMED.

We learn from a trustworthy source that Commander Nelson, R.N.R., of the B.I.A., Dunaera, and Mr. Bernard Kupfburg, a civil engineer, who is in charge of extensive glass works in Germany, have patented a process which is claimed to be an adhesive that will admit of glass being placed upon the iron sides and bottom of ships afloat, thus banishing all trouble with barnacles and other troubles that stop the progress of ships and necessitate constant docking, cleaning, painting, etc. Under the new process it is held that ships will maintain their full speed for years.

At the first thoughts on such a subject one is inclined to be highly sceptical, but when the matter is fully explained by the patentless simplicity itself is shown. For years the idea of inventing some process which would save the very great expense of docking and cleaning ships, save coal, etc., has been foremost in the mind of Commander Nelson. Many experiments were made to secure the adhesion of large sheets of glass on the iron sides and bottoms of ships, but all the mediums failed one after another in quick succession until a simple composition of resin and linseed oil was tried. This key to the situation was found. This composition as a medium between the iron and glass acted perfectly.

Perhaps when the creed first arose, and the Fairies were made a race dwelling by themselves, the traditions of the stone savages still remained. The whole of the rest of the creed is explained by the elves being appearance and nothing else, the semblance of a great part of the superstition is furnished.

It is noticeable that these fairies dwelling together and shifting their quarters in companies and societies, the "wandering, roaming" fairy women, the "little men," the underground dwellings, the association with deer (which were the fairy cattle), the dogs, the magic knowledge, and the enchanting glitter of fairy dwellings, all find their counterpart in the migratory habits of the diminutive Lapp, his round hut, his reindeer and dogs, his practice of witchcraft and divination, and the glitter of ice.

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The Fairy Creed teaches the difference between semblance and reality in the conceptions and enjoyments of men, and is of ethical rather than physical origin. It is moral and instructive, and not historical. The elves are the representation of appearance and show, as distinguished from substance and reality in the affairs of men. Their doings are thus identical with what is now called illusion of the senses, and they are connected with natural appearance that bears a resemblance to the work and possessions of men.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in, before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODEN A.B.O. 6th Ed. Letter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for the SWEDISH LLOYD S.S. CO. AGENCIES, LTD. Gothenburg, 15th September, 1910. [1093]

WANTED.

LARGE AIRY OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS, as soon as possible, by a Long Established Merchant Firm. Rent about \$200.00. Apply to— Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 22nd September, 1910. [1094]

H.M.S. "BEDFORD" RELIEF FUND

AN ENTERTAINMENT,

In Aid of the above will be held

CITY HALL,

ON THE EVENINGS OF

THE 15TH AND 17TH OCTOBER, 1910.

Further particulars will be announced later. Hongkong, 22nd September, 1910. [1095]

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH," having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazard-out and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, clapped, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 9 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 1st October, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents, Hongkong, 20th September, 1910. [1095]

AGENCIES—Well Established English Firm desires to Correspond with Similar Firm in Hongkong, with view of Agency in England for the Sale of Eastern products also for purchase of Goods in Europe for export to Hongkong. Bank references supplied and required. Address "H. 48," Care of LEE & NIGHTINGALE, Advertising Offices, Liverpool, England. [1095]

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Lady Customers that our Establishment will be CLOSED at 5.30 P.M. every day, commencing from 5th September, for One Month only, owing to our FASTING HOLIDAYS.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 5th September, 1910. [1070]

CHEESE

CHOICE

CANADIAN STILTON.

60 CENTS PER LB.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[42]

GRACA & CO.

27, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Dealers in

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE for 1910, Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c. Inspection Invited. 1789

A. LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken. Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [546]

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY), TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY, 22ND, 23RD AND 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Commencing at 5 p.m. on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, and 4 p.m. on SATURDAY.

Admission:—Non-members \$1 each day.

Ladies (admitted on SATURDAY only) 50 cents.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1910. [1073]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

will be held at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), 22nd September,

at 5.30 P.M.

Entries for Leagues 1 and 2 close 2nd Sept.

For particulars apply to—

F. BROWNE, Chairman, ALEX. P. STOREY,

Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 13th September, 1910. [1052]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the above Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 5.15 P.M.

T. CHEE,

Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 16th September, 1910. [1067]

NOTICE.

THE DRAWING of 60 DEBENTURES

of the CLUB GERMANIA, payable on

FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1910, will be

held at the Club, at 6 o'clock, on THURSDAY,

the 29th September, 1910.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend

the Drawing.

For the Committee, A. BUNE,

Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 20th September, 1910. [1038]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH DRAWING of

SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the

HONGKONG CLUB (1896 issue, \$100.00 each)

was held in the Hongkong Club House,

on SATURDAY, the 17th September, 1910,

when the following Debentures were drawn

for Redemption:—

1 513 760 1130 1479

36 538 789 1158 1538

31 549 794 1168 1585

98 466 798 1206 1637

136 578 927 1233 1694

155 582 952 1315 1740

156 608 1018 1340 1766

188 618 1023 1343 1784

191 630 1038 1351 1791

209 649 1064 1392 1805

222 675 1083 1403 1905

263 684 1096 1409 1943

287 739 1112 1448 2000

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on

FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1910, in

Exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,

JAMES CRAIK,

Secretary, Hongkong, 17th September, 1910. [1072]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of

Members of the above Club will be held on

SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1910, at 12 o'clock NOON, at the Office of the JOCKEY CLUB

on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.

Certain improvements and additions to the

Pristine Stand accommodation in the Jockey

Club Compound being in contemplation, the

plans pertaining to same are open for inspection

at the Club Office above-mentioned any day

between now and the date of the Half-Yearly

Meeting. Said plans will be on view during the

Meeting, when they may be discussed.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, 17th September, 1910. [1074]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

NOTICE.

A CORPS of RESERVES is being en-

rolled under the Volunteer Reserve

Ordinance, 1910. All British subjects being

ex-Servicemen (including Volunteers) and

Civilians wishing to be enrolled under the

Ordinance are requested to communicate with

the undersigned as early as possible.

A. JENKINS,

Hon. Secretary, King's Buildings, Hongkong, 17th September, 1910. [1070]

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPETERIES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a

First Call of Dollars Ten (\$10)

HAIPHONG CURRENCY—Dollars Ten

and Cents Twenty-five (\$10.25) HONGKONG CURRENCY, per Share will be made on the

Preferred Share of the above Company on the

1st October, 1910.

Payment must be made to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, or to the

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION between SATURDAY, the 1st, and SATURDAY,

the 8th October, 1910.

The Provisional Certificate may be sent in

to Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

St. George's Building, for endorsement after payment has been made, on surrender of the

Banker's Receipts. Interest at the rate of 7

per cent. per annum will be charged on all

unpaid calls after the 8th October, 1910.

For the Board of Directors.

T. F. HOUGH,

Chairman, Hongkong General Purposes Committee, Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [1059]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT

HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of

or preceding the departure of the English

Mails; also Table of the Yearly

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

The Incomparable

NICOLA

And the same Original Company that Mystified

New York 6 Months Chicago Vienna 3 Months
London Vienna BerlinAnd all the Principal Cities of the World
TONS OF ELABORATE
Magical Apparatus
Special Scene and
Electrical Effects100 New Illusions
STARTLING FEATS
and SENSATIONAL
SURPRISES

POSITIVELY THE GREATEST SENSATION

THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN

EXTRA ADDED SPECIAL FEATURES

NICOLA'S Challenge Hand Cuff SENSATION

Nothing on earth has yet been found that can hold Nicola a prisoner

GEORGE NADOLNY WHIPPLE & ADAMS

America's Greatest Eccentric Juggler

MARGUERITE SUTTON DOBSKI

The King of Laugh Provokers

TWO SOLID HOURS OF LAUGHABLE MYSTIFYING AND

EDUCATING ENTERTAINMENT

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1910.

Booking at ROBINSON PIANO CO.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

HONGKONG'S PART IN INDIA'S

SAFETY.

The Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore, has recently published some very able articles dealing with the defence of the eastern possessions of the Crown, the object of the writer being to show that Aden, Colombo, Singapore, and even Hongkong might be taken within the scope of an Indian defence system.

It is hoped by many that the Government of India may see its way to formulating proposals which may lead to the participation of India in a co-operative scheme of Imperial Defence—the foundation for which was laid last year. In view of the coming Conference—to which especial importance is certain to attach owing to its surrounding circumstances—it may not be out of place to suggest measures which appear practicable towards this.

The primary step which would seem useful in this direction is the closer association, for purposes of defence, of India with the Crown Colonies, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, and in a secondary degree with Hongkong; that is to say, speaking generally, the extension of the Indian military system, and the consolidation of all our territory in the North Indian Ocean as one defensive unit.

SEA OUTPOSTS OF INDIA.

Looking at this proposition from a purely strategic point of view—and for the moment, from a military standpoint only—there are many arguments in its favour. Aden, Ceylon and Singapore are natural sea outposts of India. Aden and Singapore are the gateways of the North Indian Ocean, and the latter must, as time goes on, become a fortress more and more essential for Indian defence in the direction of the Pacific. Colombo, on the other hand, affords a defensive sea base flanking any attack on either of India's seaboard, and may possibly some day be the main base of an Eastern naval system. Colombo and Singapore must necessarily be essential parts of the Indian defence system of the future. Their security under all circumstances will, therefore, be of no less interest to India than to themselves. That is to say, India has a very direct and personal interest in the sufficiency and efficiency of their garrisons.

As things stand at present these isolated Imperial outposts maintain little military systems of their own, and are in the main dependent on their own financial resources for the strength of their garrisons. Their defences have lately been brought up-to-date with assistance from Home—the Colonies paying for the works and the Imperial Government providing the armaments. But the Imperial Government is not likely to add to already enormous recurring expenditure on war establishments by allowing any increase in the matter of their garrisons, which would fall on her, except under stress of dire necessity.

IF INDIA UNDERTAKES DEFENCE.

If India undertakes responsibility for defence of the territory of the Crown Colonies their garrisons could be increased to any extent, the Indian Government thought desirable, for all the strategic purposes which could come within its extended purview. It would simply mean a slight redistribution of forces.

No word this extension of responsibility brings in its train any strategical advantage to India. A redistribution which would provide for some increase of the garrison of Ceylon, and a considerable increase in the garrison of Singapore, would indeed strengthen the military position of India as affected by modern strategical influences, without any real weakening of her local military establishment. The nearest of the Crown Colonies to India would ensure the possibility of extra forces there stationed being immediately available in case of emergency in India itself. In fact, many will think that, considering the latter-day concentration of the pro-Dreadnoughts would not be extravagant to maintain, and would immensely strengthen the Pacific fleet as a naval organ, without outrunning a steady and normal course of development. Their maintenance by an Indian Ocean combine might permit of a larger programme of more modern ships in the waters where they are at present most needed, and perhaps, even allow of a two-power system being regained. They themselves would make a useful reserve to the European forces. With this trial battle fleet could also be established a central executive authority, which, by extending over the East India and China fleet units at least, would make the water from Suez to Hongkong one military unit, as Admiral Mahan has strongly advocated.

The question of taking Hongkong into the Indian defence area differs considerably from that of the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. Financial and strategical conditions are not the same. Hongkong cannot support her present garrison.

THE SECURITY OF HONGKONG.

But the security of Hongkong is of exceeding consequence to India, both strategically, and in respect of her present and future trade interests in the Western Pacific. If she cannot undertake responsibility for its defence, either at considerable cost or by weakening her military establishment, it will be to her advantage to make some allowance in the disposition of her forces in peace to meet any sudden crisis involving immediate reinforcement of the Hongkong garrison. In view of the recent military activity of China in the construction of the Canton Railway, and of the fact that the harbour and much of the docking accommodation would be at the mercy of a hostile force in possession of the Kowloon mainland, the question of the rapid reinforcement of Hongkong becomes daily of greater importance. This is an additional argument in favour of a substantial increase in the forces at Singapore, which would bring the Indian system into closer touch with Hongkong.

The extension of the Indian defensive system would therefore involve a substantial increase in the garrison of Singapore with these main ideas in view: (1) The creation of an Imperial fortress with a commensurate garrison, to ensure, under all conditions, the safety of a natural outpost of India, an indispensable link in our Imperial communication, with the Far East, and a pre-eminently important strategic point with regard to the influence in the Pacific of the future. (2) The rapid reinforcement of Hongkong in the event of hostilities with China, or possibly in the case of anticipated disturbance in Pacific waters. (3) The possibility of recall of the extra garrison to India in the event of emergency there, without complications in the Pacific.

GARRISON OF SINGAPORE.

The second and third of these conditions evidently required that the extra garrison of Singapore should be a compact, mobilised, war unit. While normally considered part of the Singapore garrison, it would be distinct from the present garrison, inasmuch as this latter would be an obligatory and irreducible force—except in great emergency with consent of the Crown Colony Government. The extra garrison would remain strategically at the disposal of the Government of India, which would, however, consider the safety

of Singapore and the reinforcement of Hongkong as among her extended responsibilities. The responsibility of India would include the war training, inspection, and supervision of the troops in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Hongkong. After agreeing with Admiral Mahan that Colombo must be the central point for an East of Suez Fleet the Indian writer proceeds:

In appreciating the value of Colombo as a main base, the part to be assigned to Singapore in the central organisation of an Eastern naval system must not be lost sight of. Singapore is the natural rallying point of the fleet units of the Pacific fleet. Not only does it cover the great south-eastern trade route in the Indian Ocean, but it is itself the point from which diverges and on which converge the numerous trade routes of the Far East. Its strategic value, commanding the narrow waters between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and a flanking position on any naval movement from north to south in the Western Pacific is obvious. It has all the characteristics necessary for a great Imperial fortress, covering directly the North Indian Ocean, and affording a safe port into Pacific waters. As such it is essential to the main force of the Eastern system as Colombo, though with different but not less important, functions.

WHAT EACH COLONY PAYS.

The proportion of revenue devoted to defence in the following units of the Empire is roughly as below:—United Kingdom over 40 per cent.; India over 25 per cent.; Hongkong and Straits Settlements 20 per cent.; Leyton, 32 per cent. The last item is remarkable: Ceylon has been one of the spoil children of the Empire, and has been allowed to devote almost all her revenues to individual development—even to the extent of altogether paying for her meagre garrison. It must be allowed that much of Ceylon's development, e.g., the construction of Colombo harbour—an important addition to which is now in prospect in the proposed connection with Colombo Lake—has been favourable to her capacity to assist in Imperial defence. But besides such contribution to Imperial development, the time has come when Ceylon should awaken to her more direct responsibilities as regards co-operation in the maintenance of Imperial forces.

The question of the Straits Settlements is somewhat different. The Crown Colony pays 20 per cent. of revenue (except that derived from land sales) for defence. At the same time the Straits Settlements cannot be said to have developed their revenue to the extent that other Crown Colonies have done. A Colony which has an import and export trade of £70,000,000 practically untouched for purposes of revenue, cannot be said to have reached the limit of her resources. This amount excludes passing and transhipment trade. It refers only to trade carried on by the Colony as a producer or consumer, or as a middleman in a central market. A fraction per cent. levied on it—or even a considerable part of it—would enable the Straits to contribute something in the neighbourhood of £900,000 a year to the new defensive nation.

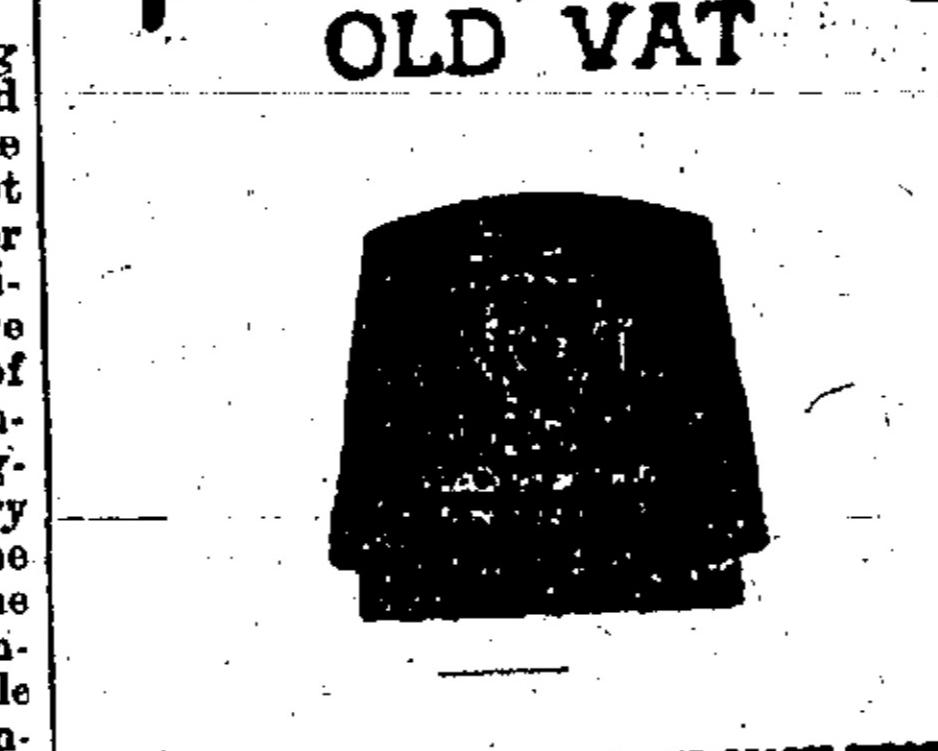
COMING TO MAINTAIN A FLEET.

There seems no reason why India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements in association should find it impracticable to maintain a useful central force in their waters. The question of paying for construction of modern war vessels is of course out of the range of practical politics. But maintenance only is another thing, and all that is necessary. The force maintained need not be large, nor under present conditions need the ships be of the latest type. A division of four battleships of the pre-Dreadnoughts would not be extravagant to maintain, and would immensely strengthen the Pacific fleet as a naval organ, without outrunning a steady and normal course of development. Their maintenance by an Indian Ocean combine might permit of a larger programme of more modern ships in the waters where they are at present most needed, and perhaps, even allow of a two-power system being regained. They themselves would make a useful reserve to the European forces. With this trial battle fleet could also be established a central executive authority, which, by extending over the East India and China fleet units at least, would make the water from Suez to Hongkong one military unit, as Admiral Mahan has strongly advocated.

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SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

ANGHIN, German str., 1,600, C. Kümpel, 18th Sept.—Bangkok 9th via Swatow 17th Sept., Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.

BUNJU MARU, Japanese str., 1,300, Y. Fuzono, 11th Sept.—Shanghai and Swatow 10th Sept., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CARL DIEDERICHSSEN, German str., 774, Chr. Siegen, 18th Sept.—Haiphong and Hoihow 17th Sept., General—Johsen & Co.

CHESAN, British str., 1,350, Lloyd Jones, 11th September—Shanghai 8th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINHUA, British str., 1,350, A. S. Harris, 18th Sept.—Shanghai 16th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

CORLENZ, German str., 3,130, H. Razener, 20th Sept.—Sydney 27th August, General—Melchers & Co.

COWELL, British str., 3,055, J. Fallon, 7th Sept.—Singapore 1st Sept., Kerosene Oil—Asian Petroleum & Co.

FOOSHING, British str., 1,425, T. Lishman, 15th Sept.—Java 6th Sept., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GLENFARO, British str., 2,053, W. L. Hartnell, 19th Sept.—Java via Labuan 13th Sept., Sugar—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GREGORY APCAR, British str., 2,961, S. H. Belson, 19th Sept.—Singapore 14th Sept., General—David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

INVERECK, British str., 3,205, A. H. Smith, 16th Sept.—New York 30th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

JAPAN, British str., 3,806, A. Stewart, 20th Sept.—Moj 16th Sept., General—David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

KIANG PING, Chinese str., 1,222, H. Udden, 5th September—Chinkiang 30th August, General—Tung Le & Co.

KUMCHOW, British str., 1,460, J. D. Martin, 27th Aug.—Saigon 23rd Aug., General—Ying Sang & Co.

KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 1,536, E. H. Pratt, 17th Sept.—Shanghai 14th September, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

LAETTES, British str., 1,340, H. C. D. Frayton, 11th Sept.—Saigon 6th September, General—Wo Fat Sing.

LENNOX, British str., 2,361, D. Reid, 1st Sept.—Keeling 30th Aug., General—Doddell & Co.

MANSHU MARU, Japanese str., 3,254, H. Hinokuma, 20th Sept.—Moj 12th September, Coal—Order.

MEFOO, Chinese str., 1,339, Froberg, 9th Sept.—Shanghai 4th September, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

NO. 3 KERON, Japanese str., 3,778, T. Takai, 17th Sept.—Moj 11th Sept., Coal—Order.

PHELIUS, British str., 4,930, W. J. Hannas, 19th Sept.—Liverpool 13th Aug. and Singapore 14th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, O. Korneliusen, 15th Sept.—Manila 12th September, General—Angard, Thoresen & Co.

RAJAHULI, German str., 1,189, H. Bremer, 15th Sept.—Hoihow 14th Sept., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

RUEI, British str., 1,618, R. Hodder, 19th September—Manila 17th Sept., General—Shawm, Tomes & Co.

SAMSEN, German str., 998, R. Petersen, 18th Sept.—Bangkok 11th Sept., General—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

SHIBETOTO MARU, Japanese str., 2,479, Atami, 15th Sept.—Wakamatsu 6th Sept., Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SPIRE, Norwegian str., 871, Boijum, 14th Sept.—Quang Chow Wan 12th September, Salt—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

SUNGKANG, British str., 967, H. A. Hardie, 15th September—Amoy 18th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SUPERIOR, British str., 4,011, L. S. Cowley, 19th Sept.—Manila 17th September, Hemp—Doddell & Co.

TENO MARU, Japanese str., 7,265, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 14th Sept.—San Francisco via Port 16th August, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

TUNGSHING, British str., 1,173, Hussey, 20th Sept.—



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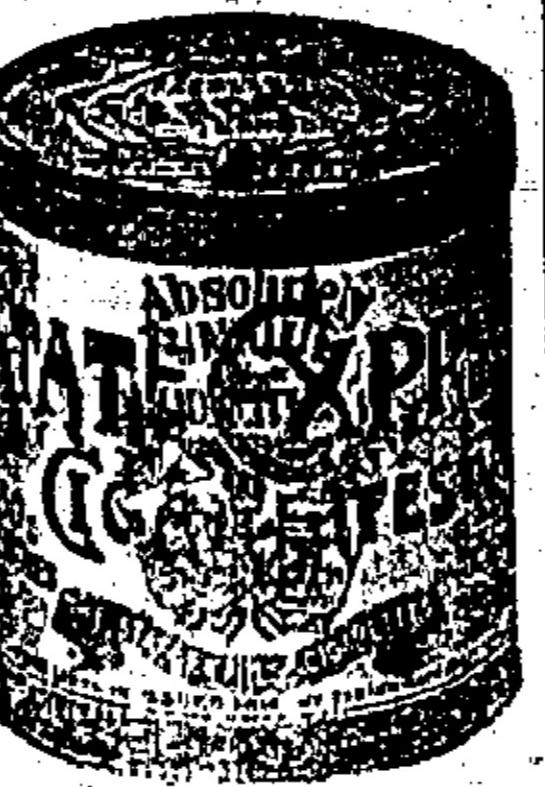
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Straits Settlements Stocks and Shares.

Rubber Companies. SINGAPORE, September 15.

Par value each share £1. Calls paid up per share	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, August 17	Dividends	Par value each share £1. Calls paid up per share	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, August 17	Dividends
Malayan Companies.			Malayan Companies.		
Alor-Pongsu .....	.....	fy. paid	Malacca Ordinary	8.00	.....
Anglo-Johore	1.60	2/ fy. '10	Melvin Syndicate	7/-	.....
Anglo-Malay .....	.....	fy. "	Mount Austin .....	.....	.....
Bakap .....	.....	fy. "	Narborough Est. .....	.....	.....
Banteng	17.00	15/- '10	North Hammock	10% int. '09	.....
Batu Caves .....	.....	2/ fy. "	Padang Java .....	.....	.....
Batu Kawan .....	.....	fy. "	Pedang Johore .....	.....	.....
Batu Tiga	5.10.0	3/- '09	Petaling	3.10.0	50% '10
Beranang Selangor .....	.....	2/ fy. "	Penang (Johore)	5.50	42% '09
Beramun Perak	Do. Ordinary	10/	Perak .....	.....	10% '09
Bidor .....	.....	19/6	Penang Est. .....	.....	.....
Endangs Selangor .....	.....	17/6	Prye .....	.....	.....
Kukit Clob	3.00	2/ fy. "	Ratnauf .....	.....	.....
Bukit Kajang	2.10.0pm	2/ fy. "	Rembia	10/6 pm	.....
Bukit Mertajam	18.10.0	150% '09	Riau .....	.....	.....
Bukit Rajah .....	.....	9/ fy. "	E. Est. of Krian R. of Johore	14.15.0	.....
Bukit Selangors	6.00.0	.....	Sagga	7.10.0	15% '09
Castlefield .....	.....	15/	Seafield	3.10.0	75% '10
Chankut Salak R. and Tin.	4.6	.....	Selat Rubbe .....	.....	.....
Chersonese .....	.....	15/	Sempah	2.50 pm	.....
Chetwiet	2.6.8	138% '09	Sentayan .....	.....	10% '10
Cheviot	2.6.8	140% '09	Senteban	4.2.8	10% '10
Chota Rubber	1.9.0	6% '10	Senteban (N.S.)	3.7.8	7% '09
Cicely Ordinary	2.6.6	25% '10	Senteban (Portuguese)	5.6	74% '09
Preferred	1.9.0	6% '10	Senteban R. ....	.....	.....
Consol. Malay	8.17.6	25% '10	Sungai Baru	5.00	.....
Damansara	15.4	15% '10	Sungai Chuan	10/6	32% '09
Dennistown	15.4	15% '10	Sungai Kepan	4.15.0	.....
Enbl. Selangor	15.4	15% '10	Sungai Kepan	6.6.0	.....
Fed. Selangor	15.4	15% '10	Sungai Kepan .....	.....	.....
Gee Kee R. Est.	15.4	15% '10	Sungai Kepan .....	.....	.....
Garing (Malacca)	6.2.6	25% '09	Sungai Kepan .....	.....	.....
Golconde	30%	15% '09	Sungai Kepan .....	.....	.....
Golden Hope .....	.....	15/	Sungai Kepan .....	.....	.....
Gula-Kalimpung .....	.....	15/	Sungai Kepan .....	.....	.....
H. and Lowlands	6.2.6	10% '10	Third Mile .....	.....	.....
Inch Kenneth	16.0.0	50% '10	Tremelby .....	.....	.....
Johore Par. ....	.....	15/	Utd. Sua Betong .....	.....	.....
Johore R. Lands .....	.....	2/ fy. "	Val d'Or Est. ....	.....	.....
Jong-Landor	40%	'09	Vallambrosa	2.6.6	250% '09
Jugra (Ordinary) .....	.....	.....	Trust and Finance Companies.	.....	.....
Kpong Kuantian	7/6 pm	.....	Anglo-Straits R. T. ....	.....	.....
Kamuning "A" Do. "B"	10.10.0	10% '09	Eastern Internat. Trust .....	.....	5/ paid
Kapar Para .....	.....	10/ Options	Mid-East Invest .....	.....	5/ paid
Kellas .....	.....	10/ Options	Rubber Plants. Inves. Trust	20%	'09
Kopong .....	.....	10/ Options	R. Share Trust .....	.....	10/ paid
Killinghall	45%	'09	Strait. M. & Trust.	15/ "	15/ "
Kinta Kells .....	.....	10/ paid	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra. ....	.....	.....
Klanang .....	.....	10/ paid	Anglo-Java .....	.....	.....
Kitan-Kells .....	.....	10/ paid	Asahan (Sumatra) .....	.....	.....
Kota Tinggi	3.1	.....	Bangawan R. ....	.....	.....
Khota Tampan .....	.....	.....	Beaufort .....	.....	.....
Krubong .....	.....	.....	Central Sumatra .....	.....	.....
Kuala Klang	9.10.0	30% int. '09	Indian Peninsula .....	.....	.....
Kuala Lumpur .....	.....	fy. "	Java An amalgam .....	.....	.....
Kuala Pohi .....	.....	fy. "	Kimanis .....	.....	.....
Kuala Selangor	17.6 *	21% '09	Langkawi .....	.....	.....
Labi	6.12.3	12/6 '09	Manchester .....	.....	.....
Lanadron	5.00 pm	27% '09	Nirmala (Java) .....	.....	.....
Ledbury	3.0.0 pm	17% '09	Pontianak .....	.....	.....
Lendu	19.17.3	50% '10	Sumatra Para	124% '09	.....
Lingga	13.6	50% '10	Sumatra Prop.	10/	.....
London Asiatic	13.6	50% '10	United Serdang	6.15.0	6% '09
Luann Est.	27.6	.....	Utd. Sumatra	12/-	.....
Madaling Est. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malacca 74% Cum. Participating Pref	8.0.0	10/ '09	.....	.....	.....

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.	KING EDWARD HOTEL.	HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.
Mr. J. I. Andrew	Mr. W. Logan	From September 22nd to 28th, 1910.
Mr. J. H. Hackhouse	Mr. G. D. Landy	
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Rev. J. A. Carroll	Miss K. J. M. Kennedy	
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Mr. H. B. Coleman	Mr. H. V. Meekes	
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Capt. G. A. Forsythe	Conrad J. M. Macedo	
Mr. Geiringer	Mr. E. Nikkols	
Rev. D. J. Gerck	Mr. E. Pack	
Miss D. A. Gibbs	Capt. and Mrs. W. C. ...	
Mr. V. Gobourne	Passmore	
Capt. T. P. Hall	Mr. J. P. Macgregor	
Mr. S. S. Harvey	Mr. E. Rigold	
Mr. T. L. Harrison	Mr. W. E. Robinson	
Mr. A. Heise	Mr. Rossm	
Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hewett	Mr. R. Schulz	
Dr. S. Hough	Mr. E. Smith	
Mr. F. H. Hyde	Mr. E. S. Morrison	
Miss C. M. Jackson	Mr. J. A. Ottos	
Mr. W. Jackson	Mr. Wm. Pittendrigh	
Miss A. Leigh	Mr. W. G. Platt	
Mr. G. T. Lloyd	Mr. W. G. Gordon	
ORIENTAL HOTEL.	Mr. W. Thompson	
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Dr. F. Keyt	Mr. A. Walker	
Mr. W. Pringle Jr.	Mr. F. N. James	
Mr. Lennox, Consul-General	Mr. A. Whitmarsh	
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Ngau Yok—Beef, Sirloin, Heart

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Ngau Yip—

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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.**

Professor Bonney, President of the British Association, delivered the Presidential address on Wednesday, the 31st ult., at Sheffield. The *Times of India* gives the following special summary of the address. The subject selected was, "The effect of ice work on the formation of a district," and he illustrated this by the study of Western Europe. Geologists, he said, were divided into two schools, one of which was greatly increasing in numbers. He believed that glaciers had exercised a very large share in the sculpture chain of Western Europe, and had not only scooped out marlinal lakes, but had quarried lofty cliffs, excavated great cirques, deepened parts of the Alpine valleys by some two thousand feet. Others believed that glacier action was aggressive rather than erosive, that the sculpture ridges, crags and valleys were mainly accomplished in pre-glacial times by running water and atmospheric agencies. Professor Bonney then discussed the phenomena of "sapping" and "plucking," but considered that the hypothesis built upon the principles was not firmly established. After examining further evidence, he reached his first conclusion thus expressed: Valley after valley in the Alps seems to leave no escape from the following dilemma. Either a valley cut by the glacier does not differ in form from one made by running water or one which has been excavated by the latter, which it subsequently occupied is but superficially modified by ice. The President, continuing, claimed that modern observation asked too much of the erosive action of glaciers, and that in fact glaciers would not, working at the rate they now do, have effected more than half of what geologists required of them if they had been the agents responsible for eroding Alpine valleys. He suggested that water had done the work, saying: "I think it far more probable that portions of the Alpine valleys were in the main excavated during plioceen ages, their upper and more open parts being largely the result of miocene and yet earlier sculptures." Professor Bonney then considered Great Britain. After summarising what is known of glacier action in various parts of the country, he pointed out that three views were possible: (a) Throughout the glacial epoch the British Isles generally stood at a higher level so that the ice which almost buried them flowed into bays of the North and Irish seas. (b) The land at the outset rather above the present level gradually sank beneath the sea till the depth of water over the eastern coast of England was fully 500 feet over the western, from which depression it slowly recovered. In these conditions there would have been a rapid Atlantic tide eastwards and a far slower one alternating westwards. (c) As Professor Carvill Lewis suggested, the boulder class and associated sands were deposited in a great fresh water lake held up by ice sheets and by an isthmus which occupied the Straits of Dover. The President rejected the latter hypothesis. After examining closely the evidence for and against the two former, he concluded: "Not unnaturally you will expect a decision in favour of one or other ligament after this long summing up. But I can only say that in regard to the British Isles the difficulties in either hypothesis appear so great, that while I consider those in the land-ice hypothesis to be more serious, we cannot as yet declare the other one to be satisfactorily established, and that we shall be wiser in working on in the hope of clearing up the question."

up some of the perplexities. This may seem a lame and impotent conclusion to so long a dissertation, but there are stages in the development of the scientific idea when the best service we can do to it is by attempting to separate facts from fancies, by demanding that difficulties should be frankly faced instead of being sevored ignored, by insisting that the giving of a name cannot convert the imaginary into the real, and by remembering that if hypotheses yet on their trial are treated as axioms, the result will often bring disaster like building a tower on a foundation of sand. This process is rather than advocacy of an hypothesis has been my aim throughout this address, and if my efforts have been in any way successful, I trust to be forgiven though I may have trespassed on your patience and disappointed legitimate expectation."

WHAT IS THE BEST DIET?**DRIED FRUIT AND NUTS.**

Mr. Horward Carrington, writing in the *Metropolitan Magazine* for August, says that he had very poor health at one time, but he restored his vitality by adopting a fruit-and-nut diet. The following is his advice to those who wish to follow his example:

How can one adopt a fruit-and-nut diet? What is the best way to go about it? Perhaps description of the way I went about it would be helpful in this connection.

For years I have been in the habit of eating only two meals a day—lunch and dinner. A glass of water is all that I take upon arising in the morning. Then about noon I take a couple of apples, several dates, and a small handful of nuts; or three or four peaches, dates, and nuts; or bananas, figs, and nuts; or some similar combination. In the evening I take a delicious fruit salad. This is made as follows: A bowl is lined with lettuce leaves, and into this bowl are thrown chopped apples, bananas, oranges, peaches, plums, pears, etc., according to season. Then several dates and figs, and a handful of nuts. Over all is poured honey, and occasionally whipped cream is put on the top. This makes a delicious meal, and one that is nourishing and sustaining. If desired, a few peanut butter sandwiches made of whole-wheat or gluten bread may be added now and then.

I myself commenced this diet rather abruptly; I should not advise anyone else to do so. I should say that the best way to go about it would be as follows: Start in the summer time when fruit is plentiful. Drop meat, and make half the meal of cooked vegetables, half of fruits. Then replace the vegetables, in the course of a few days, with vegetable or nut-butter sandwiches and a more than usually plentiful supply of fruits. Soon it will be found easy enough to give up everything but the fruits and nuts, which latter should be eaten as the meat and protein vegetables are given up. It will not take the average person long to become accustomed to this diet, while the beneficial effects that are perceived will be a sufficient encouragement to proceed.

When the fruit-and-nut diet has been followed for a few days, a wonderful sense of rejuvenation and well-being will be experienced; bodily ill will disappear, sleep will become sweet and serene, while less of it will be required. This is a rather curious fact, the explanation of which does not strike one at first sight. It is that one and even two hours' sleep is needed is needed upon this diet than upon any other.

MAULED BY A PANTHER.**AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE IN BURMA.**

A full grown panther was met in Tamwe, Burma, by a sixteen-year-old schoolboy. The animal sprang from the underbrush upon him and bore him to the ground, lacerating him about the head, face and arms. It then started down the hill into the compound of Mr. Nasse, meeting on the way a durwan of the Public Works Reclamation Workshop, which is near by. The panther pounced on him before he could escape, and he, too, was badly mauled about the head, arms and chest. The animal then hid in some underbrush in Mr. Nasse's compound. In the meantime the wounded boy had made his way home and told his relatives, and the neighbours were warned to be on the lookout. Word was also sent to Mr. A. Bernard, foreman of the Workshop, of the durwan's injuries. He at once repaired to the scene, as did Mr. L. Nasse, who was armed with a double-barrelled shot gun. Mr. O'Leary, Mr. Goodlife and a number of others, Mr. Bernard and some others went to beat the bush, when the panther sprang upon Mr. Bernard; it tore open his right thigh, while it slew him at his throat. He was wounded off by Mr. Bernard throwing up his hands, which were terribly lacerated; and before he could protect himself the animal had torn his face and head badly. When he fell the panther fortunately made no attempt to attack him again, but turned towards where Mr. Nasse stood with his gun, at a distance of about twelve feet, and as it cracked to spring Mr. Nasse fired both barrels at its head, killing it instantly. The neighbouring servants and workshop employees were upon it at once with mao-moos and almost chopped the head to pieces. The animal is said to be one of the largest and best nourished found in the vicinity. The injured men were at once taken to the hospital.

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SEON	WOMAN
CHAMLUPO	FURAN
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HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES	MACAO
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	MACASSAR
NAVAL SQUADRONS	EAST COAST OF SUMATRA
GERMAN	GERMANIA
FRANC	AUSTRIAN
	UNITED STATES
	SIAM
	ITALIAN

TAIWAN WITH CHINA	TAIWAN
Great Britain—Nanking, 1842; Thibet, 1853; Tariff Agreement with Hainan, 1859; Convention, 1860; Rules for Joint Investigation of Customs Affairs, 1859; Opium Convention, 1876, with Additional Article; Opium Convention, 1886; Chungking Convention, 1887; Tibet Sikkim Convention, 1893; Barnes Convention 1897; Keelung Extension, 1898; Weihaiwei 1898; Convention, Commercial; Shanghai, 1902; Convention, 1904	
Portugal—Tientsin, 1853; Convention, 1855; Tientsin, 1855; Convention, 1855, 1857, and 1858; Frontier Trade Regulations.	
United States—Tianjin, 1853; Additional Convention, 1853; Poing, 1853; Imigration, 1854.	
Germany—Tianjin, 1853; Convention, 1853; Mining Concession, 1853.	
Japan—Shimonoseki, 1853; Liaotung Convention, 1894; Commercial, 1894; Supplementary Convention, 1894.	
Russia—Peterburg, 1851; Russian Land Trade, 1851.	
Portugal—1853; Commercial Treat, 1854.	
Final Protocol made between China and Eleven Powers, 1860.	

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CANDIA, British str., 4,195, W. R. F. Hickey, 21st September—Yokohama 6th September, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CHINHUA, British str., 21st Sept.—Canton, CHOING, German str., 1,021, Brinb, 21st Sept.—Bangkok 14th Sept., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,435, J. Mason, 21st Sept.—Penang 13th and Singapore 16th Sept., General—Joo Tack Sing.

HAIYANG, British str., 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 21st Sept.—Foochow, Amoy and Swatow 20th Sept., General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

HELENE, German str., 771, H. Bendixon, 21st Sept.—Tourane 16th and Hoioho 20th Sept., General—Jehon & Co.

JOSHIN MAIU, Japanese str., 702, H. Murayama, 21st Sept.—Swatow 20th Sept., Tea and General—Oso Shoson Kusiba.

KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,468, Lincoln, 21st Sept.—Shanghai 18th September, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

KWANTAH, Chinese str., 21st Sept.—Canton, MANDANAN MARU, Japanese str., 3,246, Yamamoto, 21st Sept.—Milne 15th Sept., Coal—Mitsui Bussan-Kaisha.

NANSIAN U. S. transport, 1,577, W. D. Pardoux, 21st September—Woosung 17th Sept., Coal.

PHREMPHEN, British str., 1,065, J. H. Scott, 20th Sept.—Saigon 16th Sept., Rice—Chinese.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTERS OFFICE.
21st September.

Candia, British str., for Singapore.
Coblenz, German str., for Yokohama.
Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
Rajahuri, German str., for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

BOHNEO, German str., for Kudat.
BUELOW, German str., for Europe, &c.
CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.

HAIMUN, British str., for Swatow.
HALDIS, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
HONGKONG, French str., for Pakkoi.
HONGMOH, British str., for Amoy.
JOHANNI, German str., for Holloway.
KAIFFONG, British str., for Iboi.
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., for Canton.

PANAMA MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
PEITEL FRIEDRICH, German str., for Shanghai.
SARPEDON, British str., for Singapore.
SHANTUNG, German str., for Swatow.
TAIEN MARU, Japanese str., for Saigon.
TUNGSHING, British str., for Canton.
VESTFOLD, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German str. Helene reports: Fine weather and smooth sea.

The British str. Haiyang reports: Light to moderate breeze S.W., clear and fine weather, smooth sea.

The British str. Glenfalloch reports: Strong monsoon, high sea to Parcels; then fine weather to port.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

September 16th.
TAIKOO DOCK.—Union, Demeter, Tenyo Maru, Yunnan, Sungtien.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The E. & A. str. Alderhain left Manila on the 21st instant, and is due to arrive here to-morrow at daylight.

The N.Y.K. str. Nikko Maru (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 15th instant, and is expected here on the 26th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. Korea will leave Manila on the 22nd inst. p.m., and is due to arrive at this port on the 24th inst. at 10 a.m.

The T.K.K. str. Nippon Maru sailed from San Francisco on the 11th inst., for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 4th prox.

The P.M. str. Siberia left San Francisco on the 13th instant for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due here on the 10th prox.

The P.M. str. China left San Francisco on the 20th instant for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due here on the 18th prox.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. Oceanie, with the French Mails of the 28th ult., and mails from London of the 27th ult., left Singapore on the 19th inst., at 5 p.m., and is expected to arrive here on the 26th instant, at daylight.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. Empress of Japan arrived at Yokohama for 7 a.m., on the 21st inst., and left again at 3 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 3 p.m. on the 22d instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Apur str. Catherine Apur from Calcutta left Singapore on the 19th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

The Indo-China str. Kutsang left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 16th inst., and is due here on or about the 2nd prox.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Bank Line str. Kumeric sailed from Moji on the 17th instant, and is due at this port to-day.

The H.A. Line str. C. Ferdinand Loeiz left Singapore on the 15th instant p.m., and may be expected here-to-day.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Palawan left Singapore for this port on the 18th instant, at 6 a.m., and is due here to-morrow at about 9 a.m.

The Mogul Line str. S.I.M. sailed from the United Kingdom for Hongkong via Straits on the 3rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. Vorwärts left Shanghai for this port on the 20th instant a.m., and is due here on the 24th instant a.m.

The N.Y.K. str. Kitano Maru (European Line) left Yokohama for this port via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai on the 14th instant, and is expected here on the 26th instant.

The N.Y.K. str. Bombay Maru (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Colombo and Singapore on the 10th instant, and is expected here on the 28th instant.

The O.S.K. str. Seattle Maru left Tacoma, Wash. for this port on the 20th ultimo, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 27th instant.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Joskin Maru, from Swatow, Mr and Mrs Gaskell.

Per Haiyang, from Coast Ports, Messrs F. H. Hyde, A. H. Ough, Mr and Mrs Pollock and child, Mrs E. P. Davenport and 2 children, M. C. H. Hickling, Misses Gittens and Kried.

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Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

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"EMPERESS OF INDIA" SAT., 19th Nov. "EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" FRI., 16th Dec. "EMPERESS OF CHINA" SAT., 14th Jan.

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First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

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STEAMERS	Leave to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
Steamer	Tons	1 P.M. SATURDAY	Steamer	Tons	SATURDAY
DELHI	8000	February 4	MANTUA	11000	March 4
ARCADIA	7000	February 18	MALWA	11000	March 18
ASSAYE	7500	March 4	MACEDONIA	10500	April 1
MARMORA	10500	March 18	(Through Steamer) (calling at BOMBAY)	10000	April 15
DEVANHA	8000	April 1	MOLDAVIA	10000	April 29
DELHI	8000	April 15	MONGOLIA	10000	May 13
ASSAYE	7500	April 29	MOREA	10000	May 27
DELTA	8000	May 13	MOOLTAN	10000	June 10

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

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SUNDA	Tonnage about	about
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SYRIA	6660	February 8
NOEL	6700	March 8
PALAWAN	4700	April 5
BORNEO	4600	April 19
SICILIA	6700	May 3
SUMATRA	4600	May 21
NILE	6700	June 14

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43-3

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Korea, with the American mail, will leave Manila on Thursday, the 22nd instant, and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 24th instant, at 10 a.m.

The Oceanus, with the French mail of the 26th ultimo, left Singapore on Monday, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 26th instant.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 22d, 11.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Chincha	Thursday, 22d, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Kwangtung	Thursday, 22d, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Friday, 23d, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	G. Apac	Friday, 23d, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 23d, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Yuewang	Friday, 23d, 3.00 P.M.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Carl Diederichsen	Friday, 23d, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Rubi	Saturday, 24d, 10.00 A.M.
Saigon	Laeertes	Saturday, 24d, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO	Tenyo Maru	Printed Matter and Samples... 10.00 A.M. Registration... 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.30 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.00 A.M. No late fee.
Macao	Sui Tai	Letters... 11.00 A.M.
Chefoo and Tientsin	Kwangtung	Saturday, 24d, 11.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Anhui	Saturday, 24d, 5.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		Saturday, 24d, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 5.00 P.M.) Letters... 6.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Joskin Maru	Sunday, 25d, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Erimus	Sunday, 25d, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Tuesday, 27d, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle	Sueric	Tuesday, 27d, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Tungshing	Tuesday, 27d, 10.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Chipping	Tuesday, 27d, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Printed Matter and Samples... 10.00 A.M. Registration... 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.00 A.M. No late fee.
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.		Letters... 11.00 A.M.
Batavia, Choribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Titilajep	Tuesday, 27d, 1.00 P.M.
Manila	Tean	Tuesday, 27d, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Kitano Maru	Tuesday, 27d, 5.00 P.M.
Nagasaki; Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru	Wednesday, 28d, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Wosang	Wednesday, 28d, 1.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Vorwarts	Wednesday, 28d, 4.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru	Thursday, 29d, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 30d, 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Thursday Is., Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle	Yawata Maru	Friday, 30d, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Bris- bane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle	Loongkang	Friday, 30d, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOAKAII, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, AND SAN FRANCISCO		Friday, 30d, 3.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Korea	: OCTOBER: Saturday, 1st, Printed Matter and Samples... 9.00 A.M. Registration... 9.00 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 9.30 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 9.00 A.M. No late fee.
Letters... 10.00 A.M.		Letters... 11.00 A.M.
Delhi		Saturday, 1st, Printed Matter and Samples... 10.00 A.M. Registration... 10.00 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.00 A.M. No late fee.
Nanchang		Saturday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Kutang		Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Coblenz		Friday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: MARINEWORK		
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[40]

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 21st.

On LONDON:	— Telegraphic Transfer 1/98
	Bank Bills, on demand 1/94
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/93
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/92
	Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/94
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1/94
On PARIS:	— Bank Bills, on demand 228
	Credits, at 4 months' sight 232
On GERMANY:	— On demand 184
	Bank Bills, on demand 44
	Credits, at 60 days' sight 45
On BOMBAY:	— Telegraphic Transfer 134
	Bank, on demand 135
On CALCUTTA:	— Telegraphic Transfer 134
	Bank, on demand 135
On SHANGHAI:	— Bank, at sight 74
	Private, 30 days' sight 75
On YOKOHAMA:	— On demand 884
On MANILA:	— On demand Poses-884
On SINGAPORE:	— On demand 764
On BATAVIA:	— On demand 1084
On HAIPHONG:	— On demand 17/4 pm.
On SAIGON:	— On demand 1 pm.
On BANGKOK:	— On demand 86
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate 311.05	
GOLD LEADS, 100 fine, per tael 58.20	
BAR SILVER, per oz. 248	
SUBSIDARY COINS.	
	per cent.
Chinese 20 cents pieces 44.79 discount.	
Chinese 10 " 55.13 "	
Hongkong 20 " 54.82 "	
Hongkong 10 " 55.00 "	

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The only sure and reliable protection is
"SOLIGNUM"

the only Preservative which is guaranteed to do what is claimed for it—that is, to preserve Wood, Stone, Brickwork, etc., and to protect against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot and the Ravages of Insects and Vermin, including that deadly timber-destroyer, the WHITE ANT.

It adds years to the life of Wood. Among its many and varied other uses may be mentioned the extermination of the Rat, Cockroaches, Beetles and all kinds of Pests.

Specially approved for General use by H. M. War Department in Hongkong.

Can be applied in many shades of colour to Wood, Stone or Brickwork. In 5 and 10 Gallon Drums, and 40 Gallon Barrels.

For Prospectus, Samples and Price Lists apply—

**S I E M S S E N & Co.,
Machinery Dept.**

Hongkong.

1830

TO-DAY
5 P.M.—Annual Aquatic Sports of Victoria Recreation Club.

5.30 P.M.—Annual General Meeting of Hongkong Football League at Y.M.C.A. Room.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 23rd Sept.—Warwick Major's Comedy Co., Ltd., 11.15 A.M.

Saturday, 24th Sept.—Ordinary Annual Meeting of Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd., 11.15 A.M.

Saturday, 24th Sept.—Ordinary General Meeting of Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Noon.

Monday, 26th Sept.—Annual General Meeting of Hongkong Croquet League, 5.30 P.M.

Tuesday, 27th Sept.—Annual General Meeting of Kowloon Cricket Club, 5.10 P.M.

Thursday, 29th Sept.—60 Debentures of Club Germania, 6 P.M.

Saturday, 1st Oct.—Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong Jockey Club, Noon.

Wednesday, 5th Oct.—"Nicola" at Theatre Royal, 9 P.M.

OPIUM. September 21st.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New \$2,050/2,100 per piowl.

Malwa Old \$2,110/2,150

Malwa Older \$2,160/2,200

Malwa V. Old \$2,210/2,250

Persian fine quality \$1,400/1,500

Persian extra fine \$2,000

Patna New \$2,000 per chest.

Patna Old \$2,150

Benares New \$2,150

Benares Old \$2,150

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

September 2nd—China, Moyunt, Peshawur,

Tango Maru, Pacificus, 6th—Monmouthshire,

Thesera, Armenia, 9th—Borneo, Polynesia,

Priam, 13th—Aragon, Astyanaz, Ghazze-

Silvia, York, 16th—Atala Maru, Cardigan-

shire, Dumbar, Japan, Kamo Maru, Laerke,

Perseus, Prinz Ludwig, Scandia, St. Lukas

Maru, Wray Castle, Segovia, 20th—Peking,

Poona, Suezambia.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

September 20th—Bentley, Keemun, Nippon,

Arabia, Indraido.

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